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SPECIAL REPORT

TERRORISM IN ARGENTINA ~~(U)~~



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TERRORISM IN ARGENTINA (U)

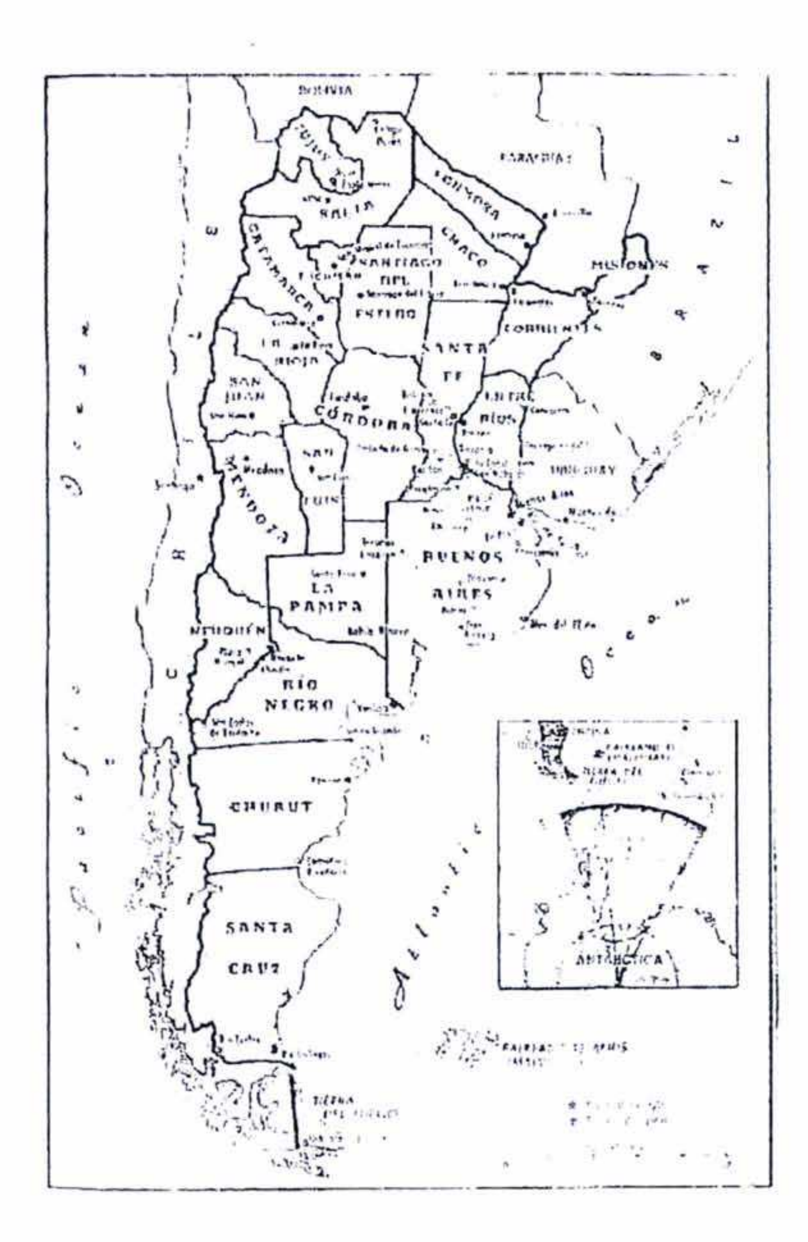
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PREFACE

~~(C)~~ This Special Report provides an overview of terrorism in Argentina; significant developments since the death of President Juan D. Peron on 1 July 1974 are emphasized. For a complete analysis of the problem in historical perspective, see AFOSI's Special Report entitled "Insurgency in Latin America" dated June 1974. In focusing on the bitter struggle between leftist terrorists and regime security instruments, stress has been placed on how terrorism affects the U.S. presence in Argentina.

~~(C)~~ Information used in the preparation of this report includes data generated by various U.S. agencies including the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency; various open sources including newspapers and magazines also were utilized.

~~(U)~~ This study conforms with the provisions of DOD Directive 5200.27; it fulfills requirements levied by the DIA as published in the Counterintelligence Publications Registry (CIPR) dated July 1974. The information unless otherwise indicated is current as of 30 May 1975.



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AN OVERVIEW

~~(S)~~ Terrorism in Argentina is a major national issue. Violence-prone groups opposed to the regime of President Isabel Martinez de Peron and her Rasputin-like adviser, Jose Lopez Rega, plague the country with bombings, attacks on police and military forces, kidnapings and assassinations. While these terrorist actions do not immediately threaten the government's viability, they have provoked a series of major governmental countermeasures. Five thousand military men now are conducting operations against terrorists in the Tucuman area of northwest Argentina. Federal and provincial police forces are relentlessly attempting to neutralize terrorist elements. Complementing these overt regime initiatives is the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), a clandestine extra-legal collection of assassination teams encouraged by some Argentine government officials. Recent successes by these disparate regime security instruments have apparently thrown some of the terrorist groups off-balance, causing them to retrench and assume an essentially defensive posture.

~~(C)~~ Argentina's political system has been unable to integrate successfully forces politicized and then unleashed by Juan D. Peron in the late forties and early fifties; this failure lies at the root of that country's present rampant political violence. Following Peron's ouster by the Argentine military in 1955 two strands of Argentine terrorism evolved, both composed of persons violently opposed in varying degrees to the political and economic policies of succeeding military and civilian governments. Marxist groups have clashed with Peronists as well as traditional Argentine political parties in urging a fundamental restructuring of society. In their view, Peronism fails to satisfy the basic needs of the nation's masses, who are manipulated to serve the interests of privileged labor unions and the country's modernizing elite. These self-styled Marxists have been influenced by foreign models of change, especially the Cuban experience. Radical Peronist groups, in contrast, cling to the nationalist rhetoric and symbols of the Peron era; by so doing, they tend to enjoy a broader base of popular support. Since President Juan Peron's death in July 1974, his wife's increasingly rightist orientation has cut many links between radical and orthodox Peronists; but the basic dichotomy between Marxist and Peronist terrorists still holds true.

~~(S)~~ Today, the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Montoneros, a radical Peronist group, are the two major leftist terrorist forces in Argentina. Their origins derive from earlier elements which first organized and conducted operations in the northwestern part of the country, primarily Tucuman Province. As these incipient groups' rural terrorist activities failed to excite broad-based support, and in the wake of continued prevailing regime countermeasures, Argentine terrorists placed greater emphasis on building effective urban networks in Buenos Aires, Cordoba and other major cities. Terrorists now are active in both urban

and rural areas, with Tucuman once again being the principal base of rural guerrilla forces.

(S) Foreign influences within the various Argentine terrorist groups evade facile evaluation. Theories propounded by Fidel Castro and the late Ernesto "Che" Guevara have proved attractive to many Argentine revolutionaries. By 1972, some degree of Cuban participation, either in the form of liaison, training, or actual operational activity, had been uncovered in each of the major Argentine terrorist groups. Interactions of various kinds between Argentine terrorists and their counterparts from Chile, Bolivia, and Uruguay are periodically reported. Despite these foreign influences and contacts, however, the terrorist problem in Argentina remains essentially a national phenomenon which may be exacerbated but not significantly altered by outside pressures or events.

(S) The ERP, Montoneros and other terrorist groups, whose members are predominantly students joined by some alienated professionals and a few workers, have set their ultimate goal as overthrowing the Argentine government by force. U.S. interests have not been unaffected, however, by Argentina's worsening security situation. U.S. officials have been threatened, kidnaped and assassinated by terrorists. American companies and businessmen also have been active terrorist targets. As a result of these continuing violent actions perpetrated against U.S. official and private representations, considerable numbers of American businessmen have departed the country and the U.S. Embassy staff has been reduced in size. The nature and scope of these anti-U.S. activities are more fully described later in this report.

THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE |

(U) Juan Peron died before he was able to institutionalize the consensus politics which had been practiced since his return in 1973. President Peron had carefully developed the cooperation and support of the trade unions, the military, commercial and economic sectors and the country's major traditional political parties. While the Marxist-oriented ERP continued its violent attacks throughout his Presidency, Peron was able through a delicate mixture of conciliation and coercion to maintain the support of many young, radical members of his movement. Since Peron's death and his wife Isabel's assumption of the Presidency, the Montoneros have gone underground and staged sporadic spectacular terrorist incidents further complicating and intensifying the security challenge faced by Argentina's security forces.

(U) Terrorist actions in 1974 of special note include the ERP leadership's decision to emphasize rural guerrilla operations in Tucuman at the expense of its urban networks, the 6 September "declaration of war" by the Montoneros against the Isabel Peron-Lopez Rega regime, the

ERP's reprisal campaign against the Argentine military, and the Montoneros' assassination of Federal Police Chief Villar and his wife on 1 November. The ERP's Tucuman strategy and the Montoneros' decision to break with the regime and go underground have influenced the nature and scope of terrorist actions to the present; these and the other seminal events also have had animpact upon Argentine politics.

~~(U)~~ Seven hundred and twenty miles northwest of Buenos Aires lies Tucuman, the ERP's choice as its base for stepped-up rural guerrilla activities. This Marxist and other terrorist groups first emerged from the province's capital city and its adjacent areas' sugar refineries and canefields; three heavily wooded mountain ranges seven miles to the west afforded effective cover for rural operations. During the period 1966-1968, the Argentine military government had shut down more than a third of the area's sugar mills. Out of the inevitable economic deterioration and subsequent bitterness and resentment which developed between the elites and workers in the region a cadre of disaffected persons emerged led by future terrorist leaders such as Mario Roberto Santucho, the ERP's present commander.

~~(S)~~ Santucho's decision shifting emphasis on rural operations, which reportedly was made in early 1974, served to weaken the ERP's urban structure and eventually sapped its image of revolutionary vitality. To some extent the gains the ERP had made over the Montoneros by its spectacular attacks in 1973, while the young Peronists experimented with conciliation, were diminished as the Marxist group turned to the less dramatic task of building and training a rural guerrilla force. In August 1974 the ERP lost some 16 guerrillas in a disastrous confrontation with the Army near Catamarca. It was in reprisal for these deaths that Santucho initiated the ERP assassination campaign which by December had claimed the lives of 10 military officers. These assassinations hardened Army attitudes toward the ERP and unified the military against the terrorists.

~~(C)~~ Though reluctant to once again become a leading force in the continuing struggle, the Army in late January 1975 sought and received permission to launch a 5,000 man campaign against the ERP guerrillas in Tucuman. Operating in difficult terrain, the Army began its operations in early February hoping to encircle the area of suspected guerrilla concentration and gradually reduce the circle's area, thereby eventually forcing the guerrillas into open combat. Reports indicate the ERP is content to remain essentially passive and plans simply to outlast the Army's campaign. While it is impossible to estimate, the ERP's guerrilla strength in the Tucuman area may total between 120 and 150 men.

~~(S)~~ The Tucuman confrontation has produced mixed results for both the Army and the ERP. Army officials were claiming by early May that 70 guerrillas had been captured and then executed; while some ERP members undoubtedly have been killed, the figure of 70 is probably an exaggeration. More objective evaluations of the Army's effort conclude that the Argentine

forces in general are ill-trained for combatting guerrilla warfare; it appears from these reports that the massive operation will at best prove inconclusive. The ERP also has not profited by this war of attrition, and there are signs that its leadership is now renewing major urban terrorist actions; Santucho allegedly hopes to recoup the group's vibrant image by once again scoring real, dramatic successes against the Peron regime.

~~(S)~~ Serious obstacles in the form of relentless police countermeasures face the ERP urban networks; AAA clandestine activities are also taking a toll on Marxist as well as Peronist terrorists. Argentine Federal Police staged a series of raids against ERP units in Buenos Aires Province between 16-19 March of this year. They confiscated large numbers of documents including ERP membership lists, codes and secret meeting-place addresses; the material obtained was so extensive that two police teams reportedly were formed to analyze the captured information. A total of about 50 raids took place and the police reported the official arrest of five individuals; 10 others were illegally detained. Argentine authorities planned further raids based on leads uncovered from the data gathered. Four months earlier, in late November 1974, police in Cordoba had discovered a major ERP arms cache. These successful initiatives have served to effectively disrupt the activities of ERP urban networks.

~~(S)~~ Radical Peronists added to the turmoil in Argentina in September 1974 in their open break with Mrs. Peron and decision to go underground. Citing a host of government abuses and failures, Montonero leader and spokesman Mario Firmenich in a clandestine press conference "declared war" on the regime. Calling on all radical Peronists to follow the Montoneros into violent opposition, Firmenich recounted a list of terrorist actions for which the Montoneros claimed credit. Counted among these successes were a kidnaping, executions of two policemen and the theft of government weapons during a raid in La Plata. The Montoneros' violent statement spared the Peron government the delicate task of declaring the youthful Peronist group illegal; it certainly expanded the field of targets available for the police and AAA.

~~(U)~~ In response to the continued ERP attacks and the Montoneros' declaration of war, Mrs. Peron pushed a sweeping anti-subversion bill through the Congress in late September 1974. The bill provided the government broad new powers, including the right to imprison accomplices of guerrillas, recalcitrant strikers and newsmen who report subversive activities. By this time the AAA had taken credit for the killing of many leftists and was adding new victims daily to its "death list."

~~(S)~~ The Montoneros wasted little time in staging a terrorist spectacular. On 1 November Federal Police Chief Villar and his wife were killed as their yacht was bombed; the Montoneros soon claimed credit for the

assassination, which in part led to the government's state of siege declaration less than a week later. On 28 February 1975, the "Chaco Penaloza Command" of the Montoneros attacked a police patrol vehicle in the Lomas de Zamora suburb of Buenos Aires, killing three police officials and wounding a fourth. During that same week, the Montoneros kidnaped and then killed U.S. Consular Agent John Egan in Cordoba.

~~(S)~~ These terrorist activities, which were conducted in late 1974 and early 1975, evidenced an apparent change in the Montoneros' strategy. Previously, Montonero targets had largely been victims of reprisal attacks, high on the list were assassins, usually Peronist labor and political leaders, who were instrumental in attacking members of Peronist youth organizations. The assassination of Egan and the apparently unprovoked murder of three policemen added a substantially new dimension to the group's terrorism. In earlier times the Montoneros had criticized the ERP for committing just such indiscriminate attacks.

~~(U)~~ The tempo of terrorism ravaging Argentina gained momentum during the early months of 1975. In a roughly 48-hour period in late March, for example, 25 political murders were recorded in various parts of the country. There were approximately twice as many victims of right-wing terrorists as there were of the left. A May 1975 report estimates that a little over one political killing occurs each day in Argentina. Since the Egan slaying, the slaughter generally has reduced itself to a battle between right and left-wing extremists and their supporters; the former represented largely by the AAA and the leftists mostly by the ERP and Montoneros. The very recent reemphasis on urban terrorism by the ERP may intensify the level of violence in the nation's larger cities.

PRESENT SECURITY SITUATION

~~(S)~~ Argentina as of 30 May 1975 continued experiencing rampant terrorism in its major cities and a sustained conflict of attrition between its military and police forces and ERP rural guerrillas in the northwestern province of Tucuman. Between October 1974 and February 1975, Argentine security forces scored notable successes against the terrorists, carrying out frequent raids on safe sites, arresting hundreds of suspects, and confiscating caches of propaganda and weapons. In addition to the Anti-Subversion Laws passed, the State of Siege declared on 6 November, and the Army's Tucuman campaign launched in February of this year, the government formulated a National Defense Law in December 1974, upgrading its counterterrorist capabilities by instituting badly needed coordination among the intelligence arms of the Federal Police, the military and the State Secretariat for Intelligence (SIDE). Nevertheless, the kidnap-murder of U.S. Consular Agent Egan and the subsequent spate of political assassinations reduce the credibility of optimistic government statements predicting an early end to domestic violence.



intentions and capabilities of the major Argentine terrorist groups are summed up briefly in the following paragraphs.

ERP

~~(C)~~ By April 1975 ERP leader Santucho reportedly concluded that his earlier decision to concentrate almost exclusively on rural guerrilla warfare had not produced the desired results and, in fact, had complicated the Marxist group's problems. In his plans to refocus on urban terrorism, Santucho's primary targets by area are supposedly the Greater Buenos Aires area, Rosario, Salta and Cordoba. To carry out these future attacks, Santucho heads a group that reportedly has six companies operating in Tucuman and another half-dozen spread throughout other Argentine provinces. The ERP may also have up to a 1,000 man reserve combatant force for urban operations. It is believed an ERP company usually possesses a minimum strength of 70 individuals and a maximum of 120.

~~(S)~~ The ERP demonstrated a continued capability to conduct urban terrorism with its 13 April 1975 raid against an army arsenal in San Lorenzo. The raid was considered to be very successful, as the terrorists held the depot for about three hours and seized a large number of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment. This type of successful operation emboldens the group and strengthens it with additional supplies. Despite the successes of Argentine security authorities in preceding months, it is obvious that at least some ERP units maintain the capability to conduct significant terrorist operations against high-priority targets.

Montoneros

~~(C)~~ While the ERP has been involved in strategy revision, the Montoneros have staged a series of spectacular terrorist attacks. Some reports indicate that Montonero leaders believe the Peron regime is near collapse and that further violence will contribute to its demise. Others suggest the Montoneros' more immediate goals are to maintain their operational capabilities and to retaliate against government-inspired attacks on radical Peronists. In any case, this extremist, violent approach has caused serious political problems for the Montoneros' legal apparats, the surface organizations of the Revolutionary Tendency (LTR) of the Peronist movement. Unity within the group as a whole may be threatened as the continued terrorism places those persons working openly in various student and labor organizations in ever more dangerous positions. The left-wing Peronist coalition's failure at the polls on 13 April 1975 in Misiones did nothing to boost the fortunes of those in the movement favoring non-violent methods.

~~(C)~~ The Montoneros and ERP have coordinated various operations; in general, however, they remain competitive within the context of Argentina's revolutionary left. While the ERP may bolster its forces by allying with various small Trotskyite groups, the Montoneros will likely carry on the

struggle with the police and AAA essentially within the parameters of the youthful, radical Peronist left. Although the AAA's brutal campaign against leftist Peronists as well as Marxists undoubtedly has had a disrupting impact on the Montoneros' urban support networks, the terrorist group likely will retain the capability to conduct significant operations against Argentine and U.S. targets.

(S) In mounting their terrorist operations, the Montoneros have a considerable force to draw upon. An official Argentine intelligence estimate prepared in October 1974 estimated the number of Montonero combatants as being about 2,000-2,500, a force supported by some 12,000-15,000 active sympathizers. Related organizations identified by the official report included the LTR and Juventud Peronista (JP) as political groups; Juventud Trabajadora Peronista (JTP), a labor group; Juventud Universitaria Peronista (JUP) and the Union de Estudiantes Secundarios (UES), two student organizations; the rural-based Movimiento de Inquilinos Peronistas (MIP), a tenant farmers' movement; Movimiento de Villeros Peronistas (MVP), a slum dwellers movement; a woman's group called Agrupacion Evita; and a children's Movimiento Infantil. The JP and JUP have borne the brunt of right-wing terrorist attacks.

Other Left-Wing Terrorist Groups

(S) Less current information is available on the capabilities of the many smaller left-wing terrorist groups in Argentina. Overshadowed by the larger, well-known ERP and Montoneros, these other terrorist units nonetheless have achieved real successes in carrying out isolated but significant terrorist attacks. This brief rundown on some of these smaller terrorist elements is largely based on the official Argentine report prepared in October 1974 which was referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Peronist Armed Forces (FAP)

(S) FAP is one of the more brutal Argentine terrorist groups. Since it more often kills its targets than seeks lucrative ransoms, FAP tends to be financially dependent on other groups. In the past FAP reportedly received financial support from the Uruguayan Tupamaros and more recently has obtained assistance from the ERP. Its strength as of early October 1974 was estimated to be about 400 combatants supported by some 1,000 active sympathizers.

Argentine Forces for Liberation (FAL)

(S) The FAL operates primarily in greater Buenos Aires, though the group and its several factions do conduct sporadic activities in central and northern provincial capitals. FAL combatants as of early October 1974 totaled some 150-200 members; about 800-1,000 active sympathizers supported their operations.

22 August Liberation Army (EL-22)

(S) In May 1974, at its first party congress, this group changed its name from the 22 August People's Revolutionary Army; it broke with the ERP over policy towards the March 1973 elections. EL-22 is a pure terrorist group without significant connections with any political, labor or student organizations. This small group, which possesses no clearly defined independent political image, possessed a force in October 1974 of about 50 combatants backed by some 150-200 active sympathizers.

(S) This summary constitutes only an incomplete and very brief outline of the more significant smaller Argentine terrorist groups. It avoids in-depth analyses of the numerous factions which exist within these movements. Competing personal loyalties and differing ideologies will probably lead to the formation of further splinter terrorist groups in Argentina.

AAA

(C) Terrorism on the right has been led by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance. Ostensibly a group of private citizens of right-wing persuasion, the Alliance in reality is a covert counterterrorist arm of the government, and apparently functions with guidance from the ministerial level. The AAA appears to be a loose collection of death squads consisting of federal and provincial police, intelligence personnel, retired military and right-wing unionists. It has claimed responsibility for dozens of murders, kidnapings and bombings during the past year or so. Death lists publicly issued by the AAA in May 1975 threatened artists, writers, actors and journalists, who reacted with a series of strikes, petitions, speeches and calls for a government investigation. Critics point out that while hardly a day passes without a government announcement that a group of leftists has been arrested, not a single arrest has been claimed nor a single case solved involving terrorist acts attributed to the rightist group. The Montoneros' statement included as Appendix 2 of this study describes in some detail, though with obvious bias, acts perpetrated by the AAA.

(U) In late May a communique allegedly issued by the AAA called for a 90-day cease-fire, possibly in response to rising political pressures on the Peron-Lopez Rega regime over the continued daily carnage plaguing the country. Since Peron's death on 1 July 1974, the total indeed has been high. The English language Buenos Aires Herald published figures on 30 May showing that at least 503 lives have been lost during the last 11 months as a result of terrorist acts. Of the total, according to the newspaper, 190 were identifiably leftist and another 91 presumed leftists who were killed in gunfights with authorities. Only 38 reportedly were confirmed right-wingers and thus supposedly targets of leftist terrorists. Other victims cited in the paper included 54 policemen, 22

soldiers, 13 businessmen, four children, U.S. Consular Agent Egan, and 91 who were not categorized or identified. If the AAA in fact ceases its operations for three months, the scope and intensity of violence in Argentina may well decline somewhat.

IMPACT ON THE U.S.

(C) Terrorism in Argentina has had a serious impact on the United States' official presence and American economic interests in that country. The assassination of Consular Agent Egan demonstrated the vulnerability of Americans to terrorist attacks. The U.S. Embassy has reduced its size considerably in the past twelve months, once following the kidnaping of U.S. official Laun in Cordoba in April 1974, and again after the 1 November assassination of Federal Police Chief Villar. Most executives with large American firms have left the country, though about 40 to 50 of them still remain in Argentina. In contrast to U.S. officials and top-level American managers, most of the approximately 4,000 other non-official American citizens resident in Argentina are not considered symbolically significant terrorist targets, though American community leaders are regularly briefed on the local security situation.

MAJOR ANTI-U.S. TERRORIST ACTS
(SEPTEMBER 1973-APRIL 1975)

Date	Terrorist Act
Sep 73	U.S. Ambassador's residence rocketed.
Oct 73	(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Nov 73	Ford executive James Swint killed, apparently with no intent to kidnap.
Nov 73	Ford Motor Company personnel threatened with death; 22 executives and families depart country.
Dec 73	(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
Apr 74	
Apr-May 74	Telephone and letter threats directed against U.S. advisers and Defense Attache personnel.

Sep 74	ERP leader Santucho identifies CIA, DIA, and Drug Enforcement agency as primary foreign enemies.
Oct 74	USIS Cultural Center bombed.
Feb 75	U.S. Consular Agent Egan kidnaped and then murdered by Montoneros.
Apr 75	Repeated telephone threats directed against a member of Defense Attache Office.

~~(S)~~ The Egan murder so far this year has been the major anti-U.S. act perpetrated by Argentine terrorists. Mr. Egan had been fulfilling the role of Consular Agent in Cordoba and was not a career diplomat. He acted as adviser to persons who had problems with obtaining U.S. visas. On the day following his kidnaping, Cordoba newspapers received a Montoneros' communique demanding that the Argentine government produce four allegedly imprisoned guerrillas within a short time period in exchange for the "Honorary Consul's" release. In the same communique the Montoneros stated that Egan had been condemned to death.

~~(S)~~ Three armed Montoneros, two men and a woman, had entered Egan's Cordoba home and forcefully abducted him. Starting from the moment it was learned that the Consular Agent had been kidnaped, Argentine police forces carried out roadblock operations covering all major escape routes from the city and simultaneously staged numerous operations to detect his kidnapers. These and other efforts were all to no avail. On the evening of 28 February, Egan was killed with a shot from a 9mm caliber gun with a hollow projectile. Egan's body was discovered that same night wrapped in a Montonero flag, abandoned in brush behind a bicycle path.

~~(S)~~ In mid-April 1975 another U.S. agency offered the following threat assessment:

> In a setting where political violence occurs with numbing regularity, spectacular attacks against diplomats and wealthy foreign businessmen have appeal for terrorists, both to attract the attention they feel they must get and to eliminate the "imperialist presence" from Argentina.
>
> Foreigners, U.S. citizens and property in particular, may again become regular terrorist targets. Egan's murder was followed by an abduction threat against U.S. Ambassador Hill, suspicious incidents involving other Embassy personnel, and a grenade-throwing spree against the Chrysler-Febre plant near Buenos Aires timed to coincide with the arrival in Argentina of Assistant Secretary Rogers.

The security implications for U.S. citizens resident in Argentina, especially diplomatic and business personnel, are evident. More now than at any time in the last year, all must be considered potential targets for abduction and/or assassination attempts. Even if the Egan murder was not the first in a planned series of attacks on U.S. personnel and property, the terrorists might attempt a repeat performance if the circumstances were to offer maximum propaganda value.

~~(S)~~ Argentina is entering a critical stage in its current effort to eradicate terrorism as its government simultaneously wrestles with serious economic problems. Crucial political questions center around the future perceptions and behavior of the Argentine military, a major power contender in the country, towards the policies and activities of the Peron-Lopez Rega regime. Prolonged continuation of the violence experienced in recent months could seriously impair the government's capability to govern effectively. To the degree the Argentine security forces are able to isolate the leftist terrorists and deny them access to their indispensable urban support networks, the plans and activities of the ERP, Montoneros and other similar groups will be seriously disrupted. Renewed AAA attacks conversely could swell the terrorists' ranks with alienated, desperate young radicals. These and a host of other political and economic factors will influence the course of Argentine terrorism in the coming months. Though largely beyond U.S. control, terrorism in Argentina will continue to be a major concern of American officials and businessmen.

APPENDIX I

A CHRONOLOGY OF ARGENTINE TERRORISM (December 1974-April 1975)

~~(U)~~ Listed below are "terrorist" incidents reported during the period 1 December 1974 through 30 April 1975. Bombings, assassinations, kidnapings, attacks on the police and military, and some counter-terror operations are included in this chronology, which does not pretend to be complete. Right and left-wing terrorist actions in many instances are hardly distinguishable; the raw data from which this listing was compiled often does not identify the perpetrators or their political orientations. In general, however, this chronology demonstrates the forms of terrorist actions currently plaguing Argentina as well as their scope and intensity.

DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT SUMMARY
2 Dec 74	Tucuman	Argentine Army Captain and three-year-old daughter assassinated.
5 Dec	Buenos Aires	ERP shoots and kills Argentine businessman who allegedly mistreated workers.
7 Dec	-Buenos Aires	Brother of ERP activist Oscar Montenegro found murdered.
	-Rosario	Four armed ERP members take over a local school and distribute gifts before fleeing.
10 Dec	Rosario	Terrorist attack on police station aborted.
11 Dec	Rosario	Two policemen wounded in terrorist ambush.
12 Dec	Buenos Aires	Three bodies found that had been shot and then blown to bits.
13 Dec	-Buenos Aires	ERP issues communique ending its indiscriminate Army officer assassination campaign, allegedly because of public reaction to the killing of Captain's three-year-old daughter.
	-Buenos Aires	Five persons associated with extremist group found dead in various parts of city; all apparently victims of right-wing terrorists.
15 Dec	-Rosario/Santa Fe	Residences in Rosario and Mechanics' Union Local in Santa Fe targets of bombing attack.
	-Mar del Plata	Fish packing company owner assassinated.

16 Dec	Avellaneda	Assassination victim discovered with both hands severed.
18 Dec	-Rosario	ERP members attack 3-M Company Offices with "molotov cocktails" causing property damage but no injuries.
	-Cordoba	Five persons found in possession of leftist literature and hand grenades.
	-Buenos Aires	Province Governor's bodyguard shot but escapes death.
19 Dec	-Rosario	Police raid uncovers arms, ammunition, medical supplies and literature.
	-San Luis/Tucuman	Homes and cars of government and labor officials bombed; no personal injuries reported.
	-Rosario	Terrorist cell headquarters complete with arms and equipment discovered by police.
20 Dec	Beccar	Assassination victim found near sign reading "Tupamaros."
21 Dec	-La Plata	Extremists murder chemical engineer, apparently in reprisal for labor disputes at plant where he was director.
	-Buenos Aires	Extremist killed while trying to rob an old woman.
22 Dec	Talleres	Terrorists take small amount of arms and ammunition from police station.
23 Dec	Buenos Aires	University professor who was a noted Catholic nationalist and columnist assassinated.
24 Dec	Buenos Aires	Chief of Police Margaride narrowly escapes death in bombing attack of his car which resulted in the death of one and wounding of two police escorts.
26 Dec	Rosario	In attack on police station, extremists kill police sergeant and take police seals, guns and books.
27 Dec	Buenos Aires	Uruguayan student found dead at headquarters of leftist student group.
28 Dec	-Ezeiza International Airport	Terrorist courier alleged ✓ carrying coded ERP documents arrested.

	-Quilmes	Suspected members of ERP's 22 August faction rob bank truck and wound two guards.
30 Dec	Buenos Aires	Bodies of a bullet-ridden couple found near Pan-American Highway.
2 Jan 75	Mendoza	Homes of three left-wing politicians targeted in bombing attacks with no injuries reported.
3 Jan	Avellaneda	Federal policeman gunned down; attackers confiscate the victim's gun and badge.
9 Jan	-La Plata	Suspected ERP members kidnap Argentine industrialist.
	-Buenos Aires	Terrorists and police engage in shootout following truck-car accident.
13 Jan	Santiago del Estero	Bombs destroy two cars.
16 Jan	Buenos Aires	Gun-firing triggered by terrorist attempt to take over factory.
17 Jan	Tucuman	Mayor's home fired upon by 10 terrorists who also tossed molotov cocktails at the residence.
18 Jan	-La Plata	National newspaper's local office attacked by suspected ERP member.
	-Buenos Aires	One policeman killed and another wounded as they approach extremists passing out leaflets.
19 Jan	-Santa Fe	Serious property damage result of bombing attack against headquarters of Light and Power Workers' Union.
	-Tucuman	Twenty terrorists in green uniforms assassinate laborer.
	-Tucuman	The supposedly same group of 20 terrorists burn a police station.
	-Buenos Aires	Six persons wounded as bomb explodes in restroom of a popular bar.
12 Feb	-Villa Martelli	Attack reported against a guard post of an Army Engineering Battalion in Buenos Aires Province (BAP).
	-Coronel Brandsen	Unidentified individual shot several times found dead in BAP.

	-BAP	A federal policeman is reportedly robbed of his service revolver and credentials.
13 Feb	-Tucuman	Bombing attacks perpetrated against the residences of a candidate for national office and a former leader of the local College of Attorneys.
	-Nunez	Remains of a body discovered.
14 Feb	-Villa Recondo	Two workers connected with a paint and brick manufacturing company discovered following their execution. Reportedly, certain officials of the firm had previously been murdered by terrorists.
	-Bernal	Terrorists assassinate retired naval NCO.
	-Cordoba	Residence of a municipal official target of bombing attack.
	-Santa Fe	Terrorists execute national deputy.
	-Lomas de Zamora	Montoneros bomb a local pizza parlor, accuse owner of collaborating with police.
	-Lanus	Montoneros attack a medical clinic and abduct a doctor as hostage.
	-Tucuman	Argentine Army officer killed and two NCO's seriously wounded in terrorist ambush while on sweep through province.
	-Salta	Journalist killed in bombing presumably perpetrated by leftist terrorists.
	-Mar del Plata	Worker is target of bombing attack.
15 Feb	-Corrientes	Political party facility bombing target.
	-Buenos Aires	Federal police experts defuse bomb.
	-Mendoza	Two bullet ridden bodies discovered.
	-Quilmes	Body of unidentified male discovered with numerous bullet wounds.
	-La Plata	Argentine naval installation target of bomb attack .
	-La Plata	Offices of the National University Foundation subjected to grenade attack.
16 Feb	Buenos Aires	Youthful member of Montoneros found tied to a tree riddled with bullet wounds.
17 Feb	-Cordoba	Two residences bombed.
	-Lomas de Zamora	Unidentified male discovered dead from bullet wounds.
18 Feb	-Ciudadela	Residences of two telephone employees bombed.

	-San Isidro	Employee of auto parts firm executed.
19 Feb	-Cordoba	Terrorist attack against armored police personnel carrier results in death of one officer and serious injuries to three others.
	-Mar del Plata	Body torn by 50 bullet wounds discovered.
	-Santa Fe	Several bombs thrown from passing auto at Argentine Association of Telegraph Workers' Building.
	-Cordoba	Bomb detonates in office of Taxi Workers' Union.
20 Feb	-Buenos Aires	Federal policemen fired upon as they approach a suspicious vehicle.
	-Rio Tercero	Shots exchanged between a military patrol and unknown individuals in Cordoba Province.
	-Cordoba	Explosives, blasting caps and fuses stolen from a mining company.
	-Cordoba	Montoneros fire upon dairy company building.
21 Feb	-Cordoba	Farm machinery company, branch of National City Bank of New York and a local office of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company all targets of bombing attacks.
	-Rosario	ERP murders a metal workers' union leader.
	-Moron	Chevrolet auto showroom bombed.
22 Feb	-Buenos Aires	Bomb explodes in man's clothing store.
	-Campana	Two Argentine Coast Guard officers attacked and have their weapons stolen.
	-Resistencia	Residence of Social Welfare Minister bombed.
23 Feb	-Cordoba	Police officer machine-gunned to death outside of the 14th precinct.
	-Rosario	Provincial police officer shot to death on street corner.
	-Rosario	Body of an unidentified male bearing numerous bullet wounds found dead in irrigation ditch.
	-La Plata	Innocent bystander killed as provincial police and unidentified persons engage in shootout.
25 Feb	-Quilmes	Residence of a Provincial Ministry of Justice employee bombed.
	-Lomas de Zamora	Terrorists kidnap industrialist.
	-Buenos Aires	ERP claims credit for murder of bullet-ridden person discovered earlier in Federal Capital.

26 Feb	-Cordoba	U.S. Consular Agent John Patrick Egan kidnaped by Montoneros.
	-Ramos Mejia	Unknown individuals throw hand grenade at a parked provincial police cruiser.
	-Santa Fe	Bomb explodes at the residence of bank employee.
27 Feb	-Cordoba	Two terrorists fire upon residence of a police officer.
	-Tigre	Three terrorists armed with automatic weapons accost a police officer and steal his service revolver.
	-Avellaneda	Body with numerous bullet wounds discovered in garbage dump.
	-Monte Grande	President of the Buenos Aires Provincial Supreme Court kidnaped by terrorists.
	-Ezeiza International Airport	Body of former Secretary to the Governor of Buenos Aires Province discovered near airport.
	-Lomas de Zamora	Montonero attack on police vehicle results in death of three officers.
	-Tucuman	Argentine Army enlisted man killed as a bomb exploded in an abandoned auto.
	-Nequen	Shooting incident reported during a General Assembly of the Provincial Employees and Laborers Association.
	-Rosario	ERP members take over two Mitre Railroad repair shops and distribute propaganda.
28 Feb	Cordoba	U.S. Consular Agent Egan executed by his Montonero captors.
1 Mar	-Buenos Aires	Petroleum Workers' Union official assassinated.
	-Rosario	Bomb set by Montoneros detonates at Mitre Railroad warehouse.
2 Mar	-Cordoba	Tortured body of an Ika-Rennault employee also torn by bullets discovered.
	-San Martin	Shootout occurs between a police corporal and presumed terrorists outside the officer's residence.
	-Sarandi	Body of a young woman who had been shot several times found near the Pan-American Highway.
	-Florida	Suspected terrorists steal a large bulldozer.
3 Mar	-Santa Fe	Montoneros fire upon political party's facility.

	-Mendoza	Residence of Argentine businessman bombed.
	-Tucuman	Explosion in auto's trunk kills two men and a woman.
	-Rosario	Argentine naval office bombed.
	-Cordoba	Three incendiary devices thrown against office of the Dunlop Tire Company.
5 Mar	-Temperley	Federal police corporal assaulted and robbed of his service revolver and credentials.
	-Buenos Aires	Terrorists attack office of cattle breeding association, kidnap the caretaker and his wife, and set the office on fire; couple subsequently released unharmed.
6 Mar	Tucuman	Police corporal machine-gunned to death as he leaves residence for work.
7 Mar	-Buenos Aires	Bomb completely destroys automobile.
	-Rosario	Medical doctor employed by Santa Fe Provincial Police assassinated.
8 Mar	-La Plata	Police office attacked by terrorists with machine guns.
	-Buenos Aires	Two police officers killed during terrorist attack on their guard post.
	-Berazategni	Montoneros bomb subsidiary of Corning Glass Products of Corning, New York.
	-Vicente Lopez	Terrorists fire machine guns at front of Bank of Tokyo office.
	-Santa Fe	Residences of a political party official and member of the municipal council targets of bombing attacks.
	-Santa Fe	Bomb discovered at Sauce Viejo Airport.
	-Cordoba	Residence of Assistant to the Federal Interventor machine-gunned.
9 Mar	-San Justo	Body of unidentified male shot to death.
	-Mendoza	Shootout reported between unknown individuals and provincial police near the Fourth Air Force Brigade Headquarters.
	-BAP	Montoneros attack storage lot of Chrysler Corporation with grenades and destroy several automobiles.
10 Mar	-Cordoba	Police recover package containing electric blasting caps manufactured by the Schofler Company.
	-Tigre	One police officer killed and another injured during a terrorist attack against BAP police post.

	-Buenos Aires	Incendiary bomb attack carried out against the Banco de Credito Rural Argentina.
	-Buenos Aires	Bomb explodes outside offices of the Association of Personnel of the University of Buenos Aires.
	-Tucuman	Two bomb attacks reported against executives connected with the sugar industry.
	-Buenos Aires	Anonymous telephone call reported threatening the life of Argentine executive with General Motors.
11 Mar	-San Juan	Five bombing attacks perpetrated by the ERP target offices of various wine companies.
	-Merle	Body of a male who had been shot several times discovered.
	-Tigre	Shootout occurs between ERP members and union members as the former interfered with Shipyard Workers' Union meeting.
	-La Plata	Bomb explodes at the residence of executive with the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.
	-Buenos Aires	Bomb explodes at Teachers' Workers' Union Headquarters.
	-Buenos Aires	ERP kills two police officers in attack on guard post and wounds two others.
	-Rosario	Extremist killed during shootout between ERP members and provincial police.
	-Cordoba	Terrorists fire upon a police cruiser. Also break into the house of a Provincial judge (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
	-Cordoba	Three molotov cocktails thrown against building of auto manufacturing company.
	-Buenos Aires	Union Carbide Corporation receives numerous telephone calls from suspected Montonero members threatening violence.
12 Mar	-Salta	Bombing attack carried out against a former Provincial Minister.
	-Buenos Aires	Bomb explodes in front of the offices of the Communist Party of Argentina.
	-Temperly	Bombing attack reported against municipal government official.
	-Buenos Aires	Five bodies discovered, three of whom had been shot, another burned beyond recognition and a fifth floating nearby in the Riachuelo River.
	-Tucuman	(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

13 Mar	-Cordoba	Montoneros assassinate a police officer.
	-Cordoba	ERP perpetrates bombing attack against car dealer.
	-La Plata	Bomb explodes at residence of a bus company official.
	-Cordoba	Terrorists fire upon police station with machine guns from a passing auto.
	-Mar del Plata	ERP members attack and slightly wound a police officer and steal his service revolver.
14 Mar	-Cordoba	Montoneros machine-gun residence of a doctor with the provincial police.
	-Mar del Plata	Bomb explodes at bakery.
15 Mar	-La Plata	Bullet-ridden young couple discovered; one of the victims related to a Peronist official who earlier had been assassinated in Buenos Aires.
	-Tucuman	(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) [redacted]
16 Mar	-Bahia Blanca	Regional Peronist Youth Movement official's bookstore bombed.
	-Santiago del Estero	Residence of former candidate for Provincial Governorship bombed.
	-Mendoza	Federal Police office target of bombing attack.
	-Mendoza	Offices of a wine company also bombed.
	-Cordoba	Montoneros machine-gun residence of a private citizen.
	-Mar del Plata	Bomb attack carried out against residence of Volta Elevator Company officer.
	-La Plata	Two Argentine Naval NCO's fired upon by terrorists at a guard post.
	-Moreno	Body of male with numerous bullet wounds discovered with hands tied behind back.
	-Cordoba	Police precinct target of an incendiary bomb attack.
	-Tucuman	ERP members take over railroad station on the Belgrano line, kidnap station master, and dynamite the station.
	-Ramos Mejia	Police officer attacked and his service weapon stolen.
	-La Plata	Residence of Federal Judge machine-gunned.



17 Mar	-Lanus	Mercedes Benz and Dodge-Chrysler showrooms bombed.
	-Longchamps	Bombing attack perpetrated against telephone company office.
	-San Andres de Giles	Terrorists kill the son of a Mercedes Benz dealer following father's admission he could not pay the kidnap ransom.
	-Cordoba	Police cruiser parked near precinct station target of bombing.
18 Mar	-Moron	Terrorists attack a police sub-station firing automatic weapons and throwing hand grenades.
	-Cordoba	Intense fire fight reported between police and terrorists attempting to attack publishing house of daily newspaper.
	-Cordoba	Terrorists fire upon University of Cordoba broadcasting station.
	-Cordoba	Regional headquarters of the General Workers Confederation (CGT) fired upon by extremists.
	-Cordoba	Terrorists attack two police precincts.
	-Villa Pueyrredon	One terrorist and police officer killed during police raid of ERP - 22nd August safehouse in the Federal Capital.
19 Mar	-La Plata	Student center of the School of Engineering of the University of La Plata raided and virtually destroyed.
	-Tigre	Shipyard destroyed by powerful bomb.
	-Buenos Aires	Five bullet-ridden bodies discovered; four had been incinerated in an abandoned truck, the fifth was found floating in a local river.
	-Buenos Aires	A doctor, who is a member of the Communist Party of Argentina, is kidnaped.
20 Mar	-Rio Negro	Offices of a local newspaper fired upon.
	-Cordoba	Kidnaping of orthodox Peronist official reported.
	-Cordoba	Retired police official murdered by terrorists.
	-San Martin	Two stolen cars from a garage in the Federal Capital used 12 hours later in assassination of police officer.
	-Mar del Plata	Terrorists assassinate attorney working as advisor to the CGT.
	-Tucuman	Two bodies bearing numerous bullet wounds discovered.

	-Bahia Blança	Deputy Chief of the Buenos Aires Provincial Police's Intelligence Service assassinated by terrorists near his residence; (b)(6),(b)(7) (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)
21 Mar	-Bahia Blanca	Roman Catholic priest who had been outspoken against leftist Argentine terrorist groups is murdered.
	-Bahia Blanca	Young wife of a leftist Peronist official shot numerous times and discovered on a suburban road.
	-Bahia Blanca	Residence of a leftist Peronist official bombed.
	-Buenos Aires	Unidentified male who had been shot several times discovered in the hulk of a burned-out auto.
	-Mar del Plata	Right-wing terrorists murder five leftists.
	-Bahia Blanca	University student kidnaped.
22 Mar	-Buenos Aires	Argentine Naval architect's house bombed; he lived next door to a U.S. Embassy official.
	-Cordoba	Auto dealership target of molotov-bombing attack.
	-Temperley	Heavily armed right-wing extremists summarily execute eight persons.
	-Cordoba	Offices of the Piresol Company destroyed in bombing.
23 Mar	-Buenos Aires	Two branch offices of the Banco de Galicia y Rio de la Plata bombed.
	-Bahia Blanca	Body of Fernando Aldubino discovered with numerous gunshot wounds.
	-Buenos Aires	Badly burned body discovered by police in locked trunk resting against a curb.
	-Rosario	Deputy Chief of the Villa Constitucion provincial police precinct assassinated by ERP.
	-Merlo	Police officer assaulted and has his service revolver stolen.
	-San Justo	Three police officers in patrol vehicle seriously wounded by terrorist gunfire.
24 Mar	-Buenos Aires Province	ERP disrupts Mitre Railroad service by bombing tracks.
	-Santa Fe	Pharmacy and residence of a chemical engineer targets of bombing attacks.

	-Cordoba	Bombing attack reported against office of Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires.
	-Santa Fe Province	Terrorists attempt to take over provincial police headquarters in Canada de Gomez.
25 Mar	-La Plata	Bookstore bombed.
	-Cordoba	Terrorists machine-gun 9th Precinct of the provincial police.
	-Cordoba	Extremists hijack a truck carrying flour and cooking oil for distribution to local shanty towns.
	-Buenos Aires	IBM offices bombed.
	-Buenos Aires	Restaurant once frequented by the late President Peron machine-gunned.
	-Bahia Blanca	Terrorists break into law office of provincial legislator and shoot it up.
	-Salta	Police outpost attacked by terrorists who steal a police radio.
	-Rosario	AAA makes violent threat against Minister of Government of Santa Fe Province, who subsequently leaves Argentina with his family (b)(6),(b)(7)(C) [redacted]
26 Mar	-Buenos Aires	A retired Argentine Army Colonel serving as Chief of SIDE disappears while en route to his residence in the Federal Capital.
	-Buenos Aires	Residence of Acendar Steel Company official bombed.
	-Buenos Aires	Body of individual shot several times found in burned-out automobile.
	-Cordoba	Various bombs explode in downtown business section.
	-La Cruz	Terrorists take over the explosive warehouse of a commercial company and steal 500 sticks of dynamite, 73 electric blasting caps and fuses.
	-Cordoba	Police patrol object of terrorist attack, during which a bomb was rigged and detonated by remote control as the cruiser passed a certain location.
27 Mar	-Buenos Aires	Argentine Army Colonel kidnaped and assassinated.
	-Campana	Terrorists attempt to take over a police sub-station.
	-San Rafael	Bomb destroys offices of a wine company.
	-Theobald	ERP assassinates individual discovered in this suburban section of Rosario.
	-La Plata	Bomb explodes at residence of the Interventor of the Faculty of Judicial Science

		at the National University.
	-Buenos Aires	Argentine political party headquarters of the Alianza Libertadora Nacionalista target of bombing.
28 Mar	-Cordoba	Two union delegates kidnaped.
	-La Plata	Student shot several times found dead on a suburban road.
29 Mar	-Cordoba	2nd Police Precinct attacked by terrorists.
	-Brandsen	Body of unidentified male found with numerous bullet wounds and partially incinerated.
	-Sarandi	General Motors showroom bombed.
	-San Luis	Two grenades containing Montonero propaganda explode in downtown section.
30 Mar	-Resistencia	Statue of assassinated CGT leader destroyed by bomb.
	-Rosario	Two separate attacks carried out against offices of the Provincial Court.
	-Pilar	Police official killed in gunfight.
	-Buenos Aires	Terrorists attack two policemen, wounding one and stealing the other's service revolver.
	-Rosario	Attack launched against 5th Precinct of the provincial police.
31 Mar	-Santiago del Estero	Political party official's residence fired upon by unidentified persons.
	-Mar del Plata	Municipal warehouse target of an incendiary attack.
	-Cordoba	TV station fired upon by terrorists.
	-Mar del Plata	Residence of an official of the Volta Elevator Company bombed.
	-Cordoba	Another kidnaping reported.
1 Apr	-Mar del Plata	A bakery is bombed.
	-Cordoba	Bomb explodes outside headquarters of the Frente de Izquierda Popular.
	-San Antonio de Padua	Terrorists assassinate police corporal.
	-San Luis	Montoneros set off three bombs in downtown business area.
	-Buenos Aires	Two finance company officials kidnaped.
2 Apr	-Caseros	Terrorists wound police officer in shoot out.

	-Florencio Varela	Body bearing definite signs of torture and several bullet wounds discovered.
	-Buenos Aires	Member of Shipyard Workers' Union assassinated.
	-Buenos Aires	Argentina Army Lt Col assassinated during gunfight with Montonero terrorists.
	-Mendoza	Grenades containing ERP pamphlets explode in downtown section.
	-Rosario	Snipers fire upon the Federal Police Office.
3 Apr	-Buenos Aires	Bomb detonates by remote control as police armored personnel carrier passes alongside parked car with explosive.
	-Bahia Blanca	Coed shot and seriously wounded while distributing pamphlets.
	-Lanus	Police officer killed while attempting to question several suspicious individuals.
4 April	-Buenos Aires	Banco Italo Belga target of incendiary bomb attack.
	-La Plata	Residence of bus company manager bombed.
	-Lanus	Bomb detonates at home of Social Welfare Ministry official.
	-Cordoba	Two bullet-ridden bodies discovered in parked auto.
	-La Escobar	Body of unidentified male found with numerous bullet wounds.
	-Buenos Aires	Two grenades containing propaganda set off.
	-Cordoba	Two small businesses targets of incendiary bombs.
	-Santa Fe	Terrorists attack a police officer wounding him and stealing his service revolver.
5 April	-Zarate	Terrorists ambush police cruiser killing one officer.
	-Bernal	Police corporal wounded in attack of five terrorists.
	-Munro	ERP assassinates member of the Metal Workers' Union.
	-Buenos Aires	Police officer stationed in front of British Embassy attacked by terrorists in passing car.
	-Ezeiza International Airport	Six bullet-ridden bodies discovered near airport.
	-Madeo	Police sub-station attacked by terrorists, who wound one officer.
	-Rosario	Terrorists kidnap three persons at different locations.

	-Cordoba	Terrorists take over the Civil Registry and steal documentation.
	-Cordoba	Incendiary attack launched against a tractor dealership.
	-Rosario	Peronist University Youth clubhouse destroyed by fire.
	-Cordoba	Incendiary bomb thrown against sales office of a battery company.
	-Villa Urquiza	Acendar Steel Company also target of incendiary bomb.
7 Apr	-Mendoza	Supplier of Acendar Steel Company subjected to bomb attack.
	-Boulogne	Body of unidentified male found containing numerous bullet wounds.
	-La Plata	Bomb destroys offices of local company owned by defeated mayoralty candidate of the Alianza Popular Federalista.
	-Buenos Aires	Attempt made to dynamite apartment of the Police Chief.
	-Buenos Aires	Municipal Housing Commission employee kidnaped.
8 Apr	Nunez	Body of municipal employee kidnaped day before discovered.
9 Apr	-Tucuman	Law offices of three attorneys bombed.
	-Buenos Aires	Attorney's law office target of incendiary attack.
	-Salta	Attorney's residence bombed.
	-Tucuman	In attempt on the life of a school workers' employees union, an innocent bystander is killed.
10 Apr	-Zarate	ERP members take over Argentine plant and distribute literature.
	-Bahia Blanca	Four residences bombed.
	-La Plata	Terrorists kill medical doctor in his office.
11 Apr	-Santa Fe	Terrorists fire upon residence of the Dean of the Economic Faculty.
	-Villa Elisa	Law student found dead; terrorists had earlier assassinated his father.
	-Buenos Aires	Three bullet-ridden bodies discovered in burned-out auto.
	-Bahia Blanca	Residence of the Secretary of the National University of the South target of incendiary attack. Terrorists also fired upon the residence of another university functionary.

13 Apr	-Campana	Terrorists use hand grenades in shootout with police patrol.
	-Mar del Plata	Volta Elevator Company offices and a bakery bombed.
	-Santa Fe	Terrorists bomb two private residences.
	-Buenos Aires	Administrative offices of the Buenos Aires Subway System bombed.
	-Parana	Bomb detonates at offices of the Automatic Transport Workers' Union.
	-Avellaneda	Bullet-ridden body of an unidentified male discovered.
	-Mar del Plata	Two private residences bombed by terrorists.
	-Rosario	Terrorists raid Argentine Army arsenal, kill an Army Colonel and steal a volume of weapons.
	-La Plata	Federal Judge's residence fired upon by terrorists.
	-Mar del Plata	Terrorists open fire on a private residence.
16 Apr	-Tolosa	Police raid terrorists' residence and recover medical supplies, fire arms, ammunition, communications equipment and documents.
	-Cintura	Eight persons arrested following shootout between police and terrorists.
18 Apr	Buenos Aires	Powerful bomb explodes in front of Chilean Consulate.
21 Apr	Adrogue	Terrorists throw hand grenades at a police patrol car from two passing autos.
22 Apr	-La Rioja	Federal police raid leads to arrest of 15 extremists and confiscation of subversive materials.
	-Villa Constitucion	Demonstrating metal workers calling for release of persons arrested by police in March are turned back by police using tear gas.
24 Apr	-Marcos Juarez	Judge's residence bombed 25 kilometers southeast of Cordoba.
	-La Plata	Powerful bomb destroys offices of the Peronist University Youth.
25 Apr	Buenos Aires	Federal police report powerful bomb explosion in front of British Embassy.

26 Apr	-Mendoza	14,300 persons checked, 1,300 detained in large police dragnet, 52 weapons seized.
27 Apr	-Chacabuco	Terrorists kidnap and then murder president of the local city council.
	-Buenos Aires	Sixteen artists, reporters and entertainers go into hiding after being placed on AAA death threat list.
30 Apr	-Buenos Aires	Argentine firm bombed.
	-Buenos Aires	Three bombs blast railway and subway sheds.
	-Mendoza	Terrorists repelled as they attempt to take over a police station.

APPENDIX II

MONTONERO STATEMENT

~~(S)~~ The following is an English translation of a letter mailed to the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires in early April 1975, purportedly by the Montoneros. It provides a short history of the AAA and some details of its activities and victims. Except for a minor reference to the CIA, the letter attaches no culpability to the U.S. for AAA activities. The letter portrays the degree of commitment and intensity of emotions shared by the terrorist groups, and for this reason has been included as an appendix to this report.

~~(U)~~ On this date, the "Gustavo Natalio Stenfer" combat unit, integrated by the platoons "Atilio Lopez" and "Julio Troxler," of the MONTONEROS organization, launched an attack against the Operating Chief of the "Alianza Anticomunista Argentina," also known as "AAA," Commissioner of Police Major Juan Ramon Morales. During the ambush, the unexpected action of military troops which came to help this sinister murderer, made it impossible to complete the execution. As a consequence of the struggle the death took place of Lieutenant Colonel Colombo, in charge of the men in the "Direccion Remonta" as well as of one of the bodyguards of Commissioner Major Morales, who was wounded. Another member of his numerous custody was also wounded.

There were no deaths or wounded persons in the Combat Unit of our Organization.

LOPEZ REGA, THE POLITICAL HEAD OF AAA

The AAA was born immediately after May 25, 1973, as the armed branch of the Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega's politics.

The purpose of this politics is to destroy Peronism, distorting its political values, depriving it of its social contents and identifying its economic purposes with those of American imperialism.

Theoretically it is a caricature of Fascism, which has been expressly asserted by Lopez Rega's ideological spokesmen: the "Las Bases" and "El Caudillo" papers. In practice it adulterates the acting and governing channels of Peronism, it liquidates its historical structures and prosecutes and exterminates its best men.

HOW THE "AAA" WAS BORN

Immediately after assuming his position as Minister of Social Welfare, LOPEZ REGA evidenced an obsessive desire to create its own "military power" equivalent to the Nazi SS.

Lacking major support, and while he planned to get control of the Federal Police, he had to satisfy himself with creating a parallel police force within the Ministry. For that purpose he chose Commissioner VILLAR, whose brutal methods were well known by popular militants during LANUSSE's dictatorship.

Commissioner VILLAR surrounds himself with the dregs of three generations of policemen: about a hundred former policemen who had been discharged without honors, subject to legal processes and even jailed as thieves, "Mexicans," smugglers, drug traffickers and pimps.

For these reasons, and a few more, retired sub-Commissioner MORALES and retired sub-Inspector Rodolfo Eduardo Almiron managed to reach outstanding positions.

MORALES was appointed Security Chief of the Social Welfare Ministry, while ALMIRON entered the Presidential corps of bodyguards. At the death of General Peron he displaced Juan Esquer and currently holds omnipotent powers on the bodyguards surrounding the President Isabel Martinez.

To reach those high positions it was essential to destroy their relative records, which were stained with shameful crimes, and it made a laughing stock of the police grades, the model of which was LOPEZ REGA himself, who was promoted from retired corporal to General Commissioner. On October 11, 1973, through Decree No. 1858, MORALES and ALMIRON were reinstated to the Federal Police. In a few months MORALES jumped two grades (from sub-Commissioner to Inspector Commissioner) and ALMIRON four (from sub-Inspector to sub-Commissioner).

The assault forces under LOPEZ REGA and VILLAR acted in Ezeiza, on June 20, 1973, with the tragic results we know. But it was only in September 1973, that the "AAA" was finally structured, under the political command of Minister LOPEZ REGA, the supervision of Commissioner VILLAR and military coaching of Commissioner MORALES and ALMIRON.

The appointment of VILLAR as chief of the Federal Police and of General Commissioner Luis MARGARIDE as underchief, asserted at the beginning of 1974 the full power of Minister LOPEZ REGA on the most important police organization of the country and

represented a return to the old anti-Peronist "gorilas," and their repressive methods. From that time, the AAA enjoyed the internal structure of the Federal Police and was assured the complete impunity for its crimes. For example, whenever the AAA decided to "operate" in a given area, the police stations received instructions not to patrol said area.

At the same time, even the Presidential bodyguards, through ALMIRON, were incorporated to the AAA, through military and policemen, about whom the people shall be duly informed as justice is being done.

AN ANTIPERONIST ALLIANCE

The AAA made its public appearance in October 1973, attacking and nearly murdering Radical Senator Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, linked to the defense of the Trelew martyrs. Its real organization, though, was carried out between November 1973 and July 1974, through a series of attacks which, as evidenced by their very up-to-date and powerful weapons, clearly exceeded the scope of the forces which, as the Organization Command and the ON, had protected so far the right wing "gorila" and reactionary vanguard.

Scores of sites of the "Juventud Peronista," "JTP" and "JUP" were dynamited. Five bombings during the dawn of December 13 and nineteen during January 26, 1974 signalled the start of an escalation of violence from which no "Unidad Basica" or any of the press organs of the authentical Peronism managed to escape.

The first execution clearly marked with the "AAA" trademark was the murder of the priest Carlos Mujica, ambushed at the entrance of a church, in 1974, as retaliation for having objected to the policy of Minister Lopez Rega as regarded for "shanty towns" (villas) and for having condemned the murder of "villero" Alberto CHEJOLAN, during March of that year.

On July 31, the AAA murdered in the center of downtown and two blocks away from Police Station 15th, the Peronist Deputy Rodolfo Ortega Pena.

On August 6 and 7 kidnaped and murdered in La Plata the Peronist militants Horacio Chaves, Rolando Chaves, Luis Macor and Carlos Pierini, whose corpses, sadistically mutilated, were found in different empty lots.

On August 22, the Montoneros militants Eduardo Beckerman and Pablo Van Lierde were kidnaped and murdered in Quilmes. On September 7, 1974, the AAA placed a bomb in the flat of the

Dean of the Buenos Aires University, Raul Laguzzi, and killed his baby son Pablo, four months old.

On September 11, Dr. Curuchet, legal counsel for the mechanical workers in Cordoba, was kidnaped and murdered with a volley of shots. On September 16, Atilio Lopez, Vice-Governor until he was destituted by the police sedition commanded by Colonel Navarro, was kidnaped from the hotel where he was staying and his body appeared afterwards, badly shot.

On September 20 Julio Troxler was murdered and on October 13, Pedro Barraza. What all these men had in common was the fact that they were Peronists and during two decades participated in a struggle to which Minister LOPEZ REGA was alien. He was never sent to jail, never tortured, never committed in any liberating project, but he managed to infiltrate himself at the side of General PERON. The events reveal more eloquently than "communications" and written initials, the real essence of this organization that started by calling itself "Anti-Imperialist Alliance," then "Anti-Communist Alliance" and is, in fact, an "Anti-Peronist Alliance" which has taken hold of the government over the blood and sacrifices of authentic Peronists.

ISABEL MARTINEZ: AN ACCOMPLICE

The methods used by the AAA made routine of the procedure whereby a people's militant man is violently removed from his home by a group of men who exhibit official documents and use ultramodern cars. He then surfaces in the empty lots of Lugano or in the Ezeiza swimming pools, his hands tied behind his back, blindfolded, and with the body perforated by thirty, fifty and even one hundred shots of the most modern firearms.

As from December last, the AAA incorporated a perverse modality, learned from the CIA, that mass-executes people using explosive charges on the bodies of three and even five persons tied together.

Even though most victims were Peronists, other militants have not been spared: members of the PRT, delegates from the PST, activists from the Communist Party and even leaders of the FIP and the "Revolutionary Communist Party."

Either directly or through different groups which have adopted their techniques, the AAA, in eight months, has murdered 150 persons. Only in December 1974 their victims numbered twenty-nine. They have built their own jails, where they keep condemned men for weeks at a time, until their bodies are found somewhere.

They have attacked foreign citizens that tried to find a haven in our country, from General Prats, Minister of the War of President Allende, up to former "Tupamaros." They have even taken the liberty to air ship to Uruguay five prisoners, to be executed by the army of that country, after its Military Attache was murdered in Paris.

Yet none of the AAA members have been detained, none of their headquarters has been burglarized, none of its members has been officially identified. If no other evidences were available, those are enough to assume that THE AAA IS THE GOVERNMENT.

But there are other evidences, and President Isabel MARTINEZ is aware of them, at least from the last multiparty meeting, when Doctor Ricardo Balbin delivered to her a confidential report containing the names of the AAA members, headed by LOPEZ REGA, Morales and Almiron, and the individuals who constitute her guard and surround her every day. After that, Isabel MARTINEZ did not receive BALBIN again and she is now either the direct accomplice of the AAA murders or at least their accessory after the fact. It may also be that due to her intimate association with Minister LOPEZ REGA she may share its political leadership.

WHO IS MORALES

He represents the typical AAA member. At the beginning of the 60's and together with sub-Inspector ALMIRON, sub-officer Edwin FARQUARSOHN (now an active member of the AAA) and others, they constituted a group that was closely associated to the gang of the Miguel Prieto, delinquent, alias "El Loco" (the Crazy Man). When their criminal activities were uncovered, thanks to the disloyalty of one of their own members, they started to massacre their former companions. There is a long list of victims, all of which were found in empty lots, sadistically shot and with their hands tied and burned. This culminated in the Villa Devoto Penitenciary, where "Crazy Prieto" "committed suicide" ... by being burnt alive ...

Though they were legally prosecuted, and found innocent, nobody doubted that they were guilty of the very crimes they were committed to prosecute, as members of the police force. This was reasserted when MORALES was again detained and processed in 1968, as thief and smuggler of motorcars.

The record of his disciple ALMIRON, Chief of bodyguards of the President Isabel MARTINEZ, is equally shameful. In addition to a similar record, there is a very strange circumstance in his criminal career: he participated in the murder of Earl Davis,

a lieutenant of the American Army, which took place on June 9, 1964, in an Olivos night club. The material murderer of Earl Davis was Jose Vicente LAVIA, to this day MORALES' secretary and active member of the AAA gang.

THE MEANING OF THIS OPERATION

This attack means that the Montoneros organization shall be loyal, up to its last drop of blood, to the Peronist order of "meeting the brutal force of the enemies of our country with the organized people's forces." It means that, as it was the case with all other attempts to overpower Peronism, since 1955, this one shall also be defeated. It means that the authentic Peronism shall not join the choir of all the accomplices who, being aware of the full truth regarding the AAA (which have ceased to be a mystery a long time ago) have kept silent before the people, and keep doing so, without denouncing or publicly attacking the responsible parties in this monstrous conspiracy against our country.

And it also means that the authentic Peronism is ready to join forces once again against the Armed Forces, which have enthusiastically shared in the repression of the people and which directly justify the AAA methods, such is the case of the tortures and killings of common citizens and militants that are being carried out in Tucuman.

The Montoneros Organization shall keep intensively attacking the wide net of accomplices which are the basis of the AAA operations, the main structure of which is to be found in the Federal Police and some units of the Provincial Police Stations. Each police unit where a people's militant has been murdered or tortured shall be attacked by us. We have never attacked, and we shall not attack, those policemen who limit themselves to comply with their duties within the legal framework now in force. But we shall have no mercy regarding policemen belonging to units where the people are repressed, tortured and murdered and particularly in the case of the units cooperating with the AAA.

We know that there are thousands of Peronist police members who have never participated or are ready to participate, in crimes against the people. We ask their fullest collaboration to keep on identifying the torturing and murdering policemen.

THE AUTHENTIC PERONISM COMES BACK - PERON OR DEATH, LONG LIVE OUR FATHERLAND UNTIL WE SUCCEED, OUR GENERAL! - MONTONEROS

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